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2. A number of chimneys or funnels standing together.
A maſon making a *ſtack* of chimneys, the foundation of the houſe ſunk. *Wiſeman's Surgery.*
To *ſtack*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To pile up regularly in ricks.
So likewiſe a hovel will ſerve for a room,
To *ſtack* on the peafe. *Tuſſer.*
The prices of *ſtacking* up of wood I ſhall give you. *Mort.*
ſtacte. *n. f.* An aromatick; the gum that diſtills from the tree which produces myrrh.
Take ſweet ſpices, *ſtacte*, and galbanum. *Ex. xxx. 34.*
ſtadle. *n. f.* [*ſtabel*, Saxon; a foundation.]
1. Any thing which ſerves for ſupport to another.
2. A ſtaff; a crutch.
He cometh on, his weak ſteps governing
And aged limbs on cypreſs *ſtadle* ſhout,
And with an ivy twine his waſt is girt about. *Fa. Queen.*
3. A tree ſuffered to grow for coarſe and common uſes, as poſts or rails. Of this meaning I am doubtful.
Leave growing for *ſtaddles* the likeliſt and beſt,
Though ſeller and buyer diſpatched the reſt. *Tuſſer.*
Coppice-woods, if you leave in them *ſtaddles* too thick, will run to buſhes and briars, and have little clean underwood. *Bac.*
To *ſtadle*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To furniſh with ſtadles.
Fiſt ſee it well fenced, ere hewers begin;
Then ſee it well *ſtaddled* without and within. *Tuſſer.*
ſtadholder. *n. f.* [*ſtadt and houden*, Dutch.] The chief magiſtrate of the United Provinces.
ſtaff. *n. f.* plur. *ſtaffes*. [*ſtaep*, Saxon; *ſtaff*, Daniſh; *ſtaf*, Dutch.]
1. A ſtick with which a man ſupports himſelf in walking.
It much would pleaſe him,
That of his fortunes you would make a *ſtaff*
To lean upon. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Grant me and my people the benefit of thy chaſtiſements,
that thy rod as well as thy *ſtaff* may comfort us. *K. Charles.*
Is it probable that he, who had met whole armies in battle,
ſhould now throw away his *ſtaff*, out of fear of a dog. *Breome.*
2. A prop; a ſupport.
Hope is a lover's *ſtaff*; walk hence with that,
And manage it againſt deſpairing thoughts. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
The boy was the very *ſtaff* of my age, my very prop. *Shak.*
3. A ſtick uſed as a weapon; a club; the handle of an edged or pointed weapon. A *club* properly includes the notion of weight, and the *ſtaff* of length.
I cannot ſtrike at wretched kernes, whoſe arms
Are hid'd to bear their *ſtaffes*. *Shakeſp. Macbeth.*
He that bought the ſkin ran greater riſque than t'other that
fold it, and had the worſe end of the *ſtaff*. *L'Eſtrange.*
With forks and *ſtaffes* the felon they purſue. *Dryden.*
4. Any long piece of wood.
He forthwith from the glitt'ring *ſtaff* unſur'd
Th' imperial enſign. *Milton.*
To his ſingle eye, that in his forehead glar'd
Like a full moon, or a broad burniſh'd ſhield,
A fork'd *ſtaff* we dext'routly apply'd,
Which, in the ſpacious ſocket turning round,
Scoop'd out the big round gelly from its orb. *Addiſon.*
5. An enſign of an office; a badge of authority.
Methought this *ſtaff*, mine office-badger in court,
Was broke in twain. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
All his officers brake their *ſtaffes*; but at their return new
ſtaffes were deliver'd unto them. *Hayward on Edward VI.*
6. [*ſtaf*, Iſlandick.] A fanza; a ſeries of verſes regularly diſpoſed, ſo as that, when the fanza is concluded, the ſame order begins again.
Cowley found out that no kind of *ſtaff* is proper for an heroic poem, as being all too lyrical; yet though he wrote in couplets, where rhyme is freer from conſtraint, he affects half verſes. *Dryden.*
ſtaffish. *adj.* [from *ſtaff*.] Stiff; harſh. Obſolete.
A wit in youth not over dull, heavy, knotty, and lumpiſh,
but hard, tough, and though ſomewhat *ſtaffish*, both for learning and whole courſe of living, proveth always beſt. *Aſcham.*
ſtaffetree. *n. f.* A fort of ever green privet.
ſtag. *n. f.* [Of this word I find no derivation.] The male red deer; the male of the hind.
To the place a poor ſequeſtred *ſtag*,
That from the hunter's aim had ta'en a hurt,
Did come to languish. *Shakeſp. As you like it.*
The ſwift *ſtag* from under ground
Bore up his branching head. *Milton.*
Th' inhabitants of ſeas and ſkies ſhall change,
And fiſh on ſhore, and *ſtags* in air ſhall range. *Dryden.*
The *ſtag*
Hears his own feet, and thinks they found like more,
And fears his hind legs will o'erake his fore. *Pope.*
ſtage. *n. f.* [*eſtage*, French.]
1. A floor raiſed to view on which any ſhow is exhibited.
2. The theatre; the place of ſcenick entertainments.
And much good do't you then,
Brave pluſh and velvet men:

STA

- Can feed on ort; and, ſafe in your *ſtage* clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The ſtagers and the *ſtage* wrights too. *Ben. Jonſon.*
Thoſe two Mytilene brethren, baſely born, crept out of a
ſmall galliot unto the majesty of great kings. Herein admire
the wonderful changes and chances of theſe worldly things,
now up, now down, as if the life of man were not of much
more certainty than a *ſtage* play. *Kneller's Hiſt. of the Turks.*
I maintain, againſt the enemies of the *ſtages*, that patterns
of piety, decently repreſented, may ſecond the precepts. *Dryd.*
One Livius Andronicus was the firſt *ſtage* player in Rome.
Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.
Knights, ſquires, and ſteeds muſt enter on the *ſtage*. *Pope.*
Among ſlaves, who exerciſed polite arts, none ſold ſo dear
as *ſtage* players or actors. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
3. Any place where any thing is publickly tranſacted or performed.
When we are born, we cry that we are come
To this great *ſtage* of fools. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
4. A place in which reſt is taken on a journey; as much of a
journey as is performed without intermiſſion. [*ſtatio*, Latin.]
I ſhall put you in mind where it was you promiſed to ſet out,
or begin your firſt *ſtage*; and beſeech you to go before me my
guide. *Hammond's Praef. Catech.*
Our next *ſtage* brought us to the mouth of the Tiber. *Add.*
From thence compell'd by craft and age,
She makes the head her laſt *ſtage*. *Prior.*
By opening a paſſage from Muſcovy to China, and marking
the ſeveral *ſtages*, it was a journey of ſo many days. *Baker.*
5. A ſtep of gradual proceſs.
The changes and viciffitude in wars are many; but chiefly
in the ſeats or *ſtages* of the war, the weapons, and the manner
of the conduct. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
We muſt not expect that our journey through the ſeveral
ſtages of this life ſhould be all ſmooth and even. *Atterbury.*
To prepare the ſoul to be a fit inhabitant of that holy place
to which we aſpire, is to be brought to perfection by gradual
advances through ſeveral hard and laborious *ſtages* of diſcipline.
The firſt *ſtage* of healing, or the diſcharge of matter, is by
furgones called digeſtion. *Sharp's Surgery.*
To *ſtage*. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To exhibit publickly.
Out of uſe.
I love the people;
But do not like to *ſtage* me to their eyes:
Though it do well, I do not reſiſt well
Their loud applauſe. *Shakeſp. Measure for Measure.*
The quick comedians
Extemp'rally will *ſtage* us, and preſent
Our Alexandrian revels. *Shakeſp. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
ſtagcoach. *n. f.* [*ſtage and coach*.] A coach that keeps its
ſtages; a coach that paſſes and repaſſes on certain days for the
accommodation of paſſengers.
The ſtory was told me by a prieſt, as we travelled in a
ſtagcoach. *Addiſon.*
When late their miry ſides *ſtagcoaches* ſhow,
And their ſtiff horſes through the town move low,
Then let the prudent walker ſhoes provide. *Gay.*
ſtaffplay. *n. f.* [*ſtage and play*.] Theatrical entertain-
ment.
This rough-caſt unſhewn poetry was inſtead of *ſtaffplays* for
one hundred and twenty years. *Dryden's Juvenal, Dedication.*
ſtager. *n. f.* [from *ſtage*.]
1. A player.
You ſafe in your *ſtage* clothes,
Dare quit, upon your oaths,
The *ſtagers* and the *ſtage* wrights too. *Ben. Jonſon.*
2. One who has long acted on the ſtage of life; a practitioner
a perſon of cunning.
I've heard old cunning *ſtagers*
Say, fools for argument uſe wagers.
One experienced *ſtager*, that had baffled twenty traps and
tricks before, diſcovered the plot.
Some *ſtagers* of the wiſer fort
Made all theſe idle wonderments their ſport:
But he, who heard what ev'ry fool could ſay,
Would never fix his thought, but trim his time away. *Dryd.*
One cries out, theſe *ſtagers*
Come in good time to make more work for wagers. *Dryd.*
Be by a parſon cheated!
Had you been cunning *ſtagers*,
You might yourſelves be treated
By captains and by majors. *Swift.*
ſtagevil. *n. f.* A diſeaſe in horſes.
ſtaggard. *n. f.* [from *ſtag*.] A four year old ſtag. *Arſen.*
To *ſtagger*. *v. n.* [*ſtaggeren*, Dutch.]
1. To reel; not to ſtand or walk ſteadily.
He began to appear ſick and giddy, and to *ſtagger*; after
which he fell down as dead.
He ſtruck with all his might
Full on the helmet of th' unwary knight:
Deep was the wound; he *ſtagger'd* with the blow. *Dryden.*
Them

STA

- Them revelling the Tentyrites invade,
By giddy heads and *ſtaggering* legs betray'd:
Strange odds! where cropp'd drunkards muſt engage
An hungry foe. *Tate's Juvenal.*
The immediate forerunners of an apoplexy are a vertigo,
ſtaggering, and loſs of memory.
2. To faint; to begin to give way.
The enemy *ſtaggers*: if you follow your blow, he falls at
your feet; but if you allow him reſpite, he will recover his
ſtrength. *Addiſon.*
3. To heſitate; to fall into doubt; to become leſs confident or
determined.
A man may, if he were fearful, *ſtagger* in this attempt. *Shak.*
He *ſtaggered* not at the promiſe of God through unbelief;
but was ſtrong in faith. *Rom. iv. 20.*
Three means to fortify belief are experience, reaſon, and
authority: of theſe the moſt potent is authority; for belief
upon reaſon, or experience, will *ſtagger*. *Bacon.*
No hereticks deſire to ſpread
Their light opinions, like theſe Epicures;
For to their *ſtaggering* thoughts are comforted;
And other men aſſent their doubt aſſures. *Davies.*
If thou confidently depend on the truth of this, without any
doubting or *ſtaggering*, this will be accepted by God. *Hamm.*
But let it inward ſink and drown my mind:
Faith ſhall want its triumph: I begin
To *ſtagger*; but I'll prop myſelf within. *Dryden.*
To *ſtagger*. *v. a.*
1. To make to *ſtagger*; to make to reel.
That hand ſhall burn in never-quenching fire,
That *ſtaggers* thus my perſon. *Shakeſp. Richard II.*
2. To ſhock; to alarm; to make leſs ſteady or confident.
The queſtion did at firſt ſo *ſtagger* me,
Bearing a ſtate of mighty moment in't. *Shak. Henry VIII.*
When a prince falls in honour and juſtice, 'tis enough to
ſtagger his people in their allegiance. *L'Eſtrange.*
Whoſoever will read the ſtory of this war, will find him-
ſelf much *ſtaggered*, and put to a kind of riddle. *Howel.*
The ſhells being lodged with the belemnites, ſelenites, and
other like natural ſoſils, it was enough to *ſtagger* a ſpectator,
and make him ready to entertain a belief that theſe were to
too. *Woodward.*
ſtaggers. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A kind of horſe apoplexy.
His horſe paſt cure of the fives, ſtark ſpoil'd with the *ſtag-*
gers. *Shakeſp. Taming of the Shrew.*
2. Madneſs; wild conduct; irregular behaviour. Out of uſe.
I will throw thee from my care for ever
Into the *ſtaggers*, and the careleſs lapſe
Of youth and ignorance. *Shak. All's well that ends well.*
ſtaggancy. *n. f.* [from *ſtaggant*.] The ſtate of being with-
out motion or ventilation.
ſtaggant. *adj.* [*ſtaggant*, Latin.] Motionleſs; ſtill; not
agitated; not flowing; not running.
What does the flood from putrefaction keep?
Should it be *ſtaggant* in its ample ſeat,
The fun would through it ſpread deſtructive heat. *Blackm.*
'Twas owing to this hurry and action of the water that the
ſand now was caſt into layers, and not to a regular ſettlement,
from a water quiet and *ſtaggant*. *Woodward.*
Immur'd and buſied in perpetual ſloth,
That gloomy ſlumber of the *ſtaggant* ſoul. *Irene.*
To *ſtaggante*. *v. n.* [*ſtaggant*, Latin.] To lye motion-
leſs; to have no courſe or ſtream.
The water which now ariſes muſt have all *ſtagganted* at the
ſurface, and could never poſſibly have been refunded forth
upon the earth, had not the ſtrata been thus raiſed up. *Woodw.*
The aliment moving through the capillary tubes *ſtaggantes*,
and unites itſelf to the veſſel through which it flows. *Arbutnot.*
Where creeping waters ooze,
Where marſhes *ſtaggante*. *Thomſon.*
ſtagnation. *n. f.* [from *ſtaggante*.] Stop of courſe; ceaſa-
tion of motion.
As the Alps ſurround Geneva on all ſides, they form a vaſt
baſin, where there would be a conſtant *ſtagnation* of vapours,
did not the north wind ſcatter them from time to time. *Addiſon.*
To what great ends ſubſervient is the wind?
Behold, where e'er this active vapour flies,
It drives the clouds, and agitates the ſkies:
This from *ſtagnation* and corruption ſaves
Th' aerial ocean's ever-rolling waves. *Blackmore's Creation.*
ſtaid. *participle adjective*. [from *ſtay*.] Sober; grave; regu-
lar; compoſed; not wild; not volatile.
Put thyſelf
Into a 'haviour of leſs fear, ere wildneſs
Vanquiſh my *ſtaid* ſenſes. *Shakeſp. Cymbeline.*
This ſeems to our weaker view,
O'erlaid with black *ſtaid* wiſdom's hue. *Milton.*
I ſhould not be a perſuader to them of ſtudying much in the
ſpring, after three years that they have well laid their grounds;
but to ride out, with prudent and *ſtaid* guides, to all the quar-
ters of the land. *Milton on Education.*

STA

- I am the more at eaſe in ſir Roger's family, becauſe it coſt
ſifts of ſober and *ſtaid* perſons. *Addiſon.*
ſtaidneſs. *n. f.* [from *ſtaid*.] Sobriety; gravity; regularity;
contrariety to wildneſs.
The boiling blood of youth, fiercely agitating the fluid air,
hinders that ſerenity and fixed *ſtaidneſs* which is neceſſary to ſo
ſevere an intentneſs. *Glanv. Sceſſ.*
If ſometimes he appears too gay, yet a ſecret gracefullneſs
of youth accompanies his writings, though the *ſtaidneſs* and
ſobriety of age be wanting. *Dryd. Preface to Ovid.*
To *ſtain*. *v. a.* [*ſtaeno*, Welſh, from *ys* and *tanu*.]
Rhag Gwyar or Grawd, *Taliesyn*, an old Britiſh poet.]
Afar *ſtaenau*.
1. To blot; to ſpot; to maculate.
Lend me a looking-glaſs;
If that her breath will miſt or *ſtain* the ſtone,
Why then ſhe lives. *Shakeſp. King Lear.*
From the glaſs a ſtream
His armour *ſtain'd*, ere while fo bright. *Milton.*
Embrace again, my ſons: be foes no more;
Nor *ſtain* your country with your children's gore. *Dryden.*
2. To diſgrace; to ſpot with guilt or infamy.
Of honour void, of innocence, of faith, of purity,
Our wonted ornaments now foil'd and *ſtain'd*. *Milton.*
ſtain. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. Blot; ſpot; diſcoloration.
Nor death itſelf can wholly waſh their *ſtains*;
But long contracted filth ev'n in the ſoul remains:
The reliques of inveterate vice they wear,
And ſpots of ſin. *Dryden's En.*
We no where meet with a more pleaſing ſhow than what
appears in the heavens at the riſing and ſetting of the ſun,
which is wholly made up of thoſe different *ſtains* of light that
ſhew themſelves in clouds of a different ſituation. *Addiſon.*
Swift trouts diverſify'd with crimſon *ſtains*,
And pikes, the tyrants of the wat'ry plains. *Pope.*
2. Taint of guilt or infamy.
To ſolenn actions of royalty and juſtice their ſuitable orna-
ments are a beauty: are they only in religion a *ſtain*? *Hobbs.*
Our opinion, concerning the force and virtue which ſuch
places have, is, I truſt, without any blemiſh or *ſtain* of he-
reſy. *Hobbs.*
Then heav'n and earth renew'd; ſhall be made pure
To ſanctity, that ſhall receive no *ſtain*. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
Ulyſſes bids his friends to caſt lots; for if he had made the
choice himſelf, they whom he had rejected might have judg'd
it a *ſtain* upon them for want of merit. *Breome.*
3. Cauſe of reproach; ſhame.
Hereby I will lead her that is the praiſe, and yet the *ſtain* of
all womankind. *Sidney.*
ſtainer. *n. f.* [from *ſtain*.] One who ſtains; one who
blots.
ſtainleſs. *adj.* [from *ſtain*.]
1. Free from blots or ſpots.
The phenix wings are not ſo rare. *Milton's Par. Loſt.*
For faultleſs length and *ſtainleſs* hue. *Sidney.*
2. Free from ſin or reproach.
I cannot love him;
Yet I ſuppoſe him virtuous, know him noble,
Of great eſtate, of freſh and *ſtainleſs* youth. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
ſtair. *n. f.* [*ſtaeg*, Saxon; *ſtege*, Dutch.] Steps by which
we riſe an aſcent from the lower part of a building to the
upper. *ſtair* was anciently uſed for the whole order of ſteps;
but *ſtair* now, if it be uſed at all, ſignifies, as in *Milton*, only
one flight of ſteps.
A good builder to a high tower will not make his *ſtair* up-
right, but winding almoſt the full compaſs about, that the
ſteepneſs be the more infeſſible. *Sidney.*
How many cowards, whoſe hearts are all as ſtall
As *ſtairs* of ſand, wear yet upon their chins
The beards of Hercules and frowning Mars! *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
Slaver with lips as common as the *ſtairs* of a ſtair.
That mount the Capitol. *Shakeſp. Henry VI.*
I would have one only goodly room above *ſtairs*, of ſome
forty foot high. *Bacon's Eſſays.*
Sir James Tirrel repairing to the Tower by night, attended
by two ſervants, ſtood at the *ſtair*-foot, and ſent theſe two
villains to execute the murder. *Bacon.*
There being good *ſtairs* at either end, they never went
through each other's quarters. *Clarendon.*
The *ſtairs* were ſuch as whereon Jacob ſaw
Angels aſcending and deſcending. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
Satan now on the lower *ſtair*,
That ſcal'd by ſteps of gold to heav'n gate,
Looks down with wonder at the ſudden view
Of all this world. *Milton's Parad. Loſt.*
Trembling be ſprings,
As terror had increas'd his feet with wings;
Nor ſtair for *ſtairs*; but down the depth he threw
His body: on his back the door he drew. *Dryden.*
ſtaircase. *n. f.* [*ſtair and caſe*.] The part of a fabrick that
contains the *ſtairs*.